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After reading about all the philosophies one educational philosophy I agreed with was *essentialism.* Essentialism includes a common core of information and skills. It follows three basic principles such as a core of information, hard work and mental discipline, and teacher-centered instruction. One line that really stuck out to me regarding essentialism was they advocate the teaching of a basic core of information that will help a person live a productive life today. Essentialism also stresses the disciplined development of basic skills. For being a student for many years and learning many different subjects, I believe that the material we learn should benefit us in the outside world and allow us to live a productive life as stated before. For example, in my high school we had a lot of core classes and then business classes that helped would be useful in everyday life and especially in the real world. Some classes that my high school offered may be fun and an easy class to boost up our GPA, however, in the long run it would not benefit us. Furthermore, essentialism’s goals are to transmit the cultural heritage and develop good citizens. It is explained exactly how I believe it should be. The student is the learner while the teacher instructs them with the material needed. In addition, I also believe every student should be enrolled in a variety of subjects. This curriculum focuses on literature, history, foreign languages, and religion. As well as, mathematics and natural sciences which are said to “contribute to the learners’ knowledge of natural law.” They teach material with required reading, lectures, memorization, repetition, and examinations.

Another philosophy that I read about *humanism*, interested me a lot. This is a student-centered educational philosophy. I don’t 100% agree with this philosophy but I thought it was very interesting to read about and I was able to connect to some of the focusses and curriculums that came with this philosophy. First off, humanism is an educational philosophy that is concerned with enhancing the innate goodness of the individual. It also rejects group-oriented educational systems but provides improvement on the individual development of the student. Jean- Jacques Rousseau, the father of romanticism, believed in the basic of goodness of all humans at birth, and that they are born free but become enslaved by institutions. Humanist say that, “education should be a process of developing a free, self-actualizing person- a process that is centered on the student’s feelings. Also, that the students should be working on their individual self. I agree with how they believe students should be encouraged to make their own choices because in life people are faced with many decision-making choices. I think that at a young age people and students should make there own decisions because teachers are not going to be there for them once they get in the real world. However, I don’t agree that they should reject group-oriented educational systems because it is good to have to work with others. Working with others is a skill people need to have throughout life especially when they have a real job, not everything is going to be an individual task. Furthermore, in the humanist curriculum it is said to want a proper relationship between the teacher and student, and that there is a mutual sensibility of feeling. They should both be able to share their thoughts, feelings, beliefs, fears, and aspirations, and be comfortable about it. I definitely agree with that statement from the book because it is beneficial to have a student-teacher relationship. For example, in all my years of school especially high school I was able to form a bond with some of my teachers. I was comfortable enough to go to them for anything and get extra help in the subjects I needed. We all respected each other and I think that is really important.